

WARM TO TAKAHIRA

President Receives Him as Japan's Ambassador.

IS PRESENTED BY MR. ROOT

Formality of Ceremony is Marked by Cordiality of Greeting of Two Old Acquaintances—Mikado's Representative and President Exchange Assurances of Mutual Regard.

Two old acquaintances met again yesterday when Baron Takahira presented to President Roosevelt his credentials as Ambassador of the Japanese Emperor.

The President and Baron Takahira had not seen one another since the Japanese diplomat left here two years ago. He was then plain Mr. Takahira and bore the humble diplomatic rank of minister.

While the presentation of a foreign envoy to the President is ordinarily formal and perfunctory, yesterday's presentation was marked by extreme cordiality on both sides.

President Roosevelt sent his carriage for Baron Takahira. The latter was escorted to the White House by Col. Charles S. Brownell, U. S. A., Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, who was in uniform in the full dress uniform of an officer of the Engineer Corps.

Baron Takahira wore court dress. Members of the embassy staff who were present at the ceremony were attired in the uniform of their diplomatic service.

Secretary Root made the presentation, which took place in the Blue Room.

Takahira Presents Credentials.

Upon handing the President his own letter of credence and the letter recalling his predecessor, Viscount Aoki, Baron Takahira said:

Mr. President: The Emperor, my august sovereign, sincerely desiring to maintain the historical relations of friendship and sympathy which happily unite Japan and the United States, has been graciously pleased to appoint me as his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary near the government of the United States, and I consider it a great honor to be entrusted with such high duties.

Fully cognizant of the growing importance of our relations, I confess I am not without the greatest responsibilities involved in this important mission. In assuming such responsibilities, however, I am largely encouraged by my vivid recollections of the pleasant experiences I had during my last tenure of office as his majesty's minister in this capital, which were, I dare say, entirely due to the confidence and good will I was fortunate enough to receive from your government, as well as to the high sense of justice that always characterized its attitude toward my country.

The maintenance of lasting peace with all nations and the conservation of the rights and interests of all people are the cardinal principles which govern in my international dealings. I assure you, Mr. President, that in the discharge of my duties my attention will be constantly directed to the attainment of that high ideal, and nothing in my power will be left undone in that direction.

Receiving implicitly upon your renewed confidence in me and the friendly cooperation of your government with my efforts, I have the honor to deliver to you the credentials of the Emperor, whereby his majesty appoints me to this important post, and his letter recalling my predecessor, Viscount Aoki.

President's Reply.

To those remarks President Roosevelt made the following remarks:

Mr. Ambassador: In receiving from your hands the letters of credence, whereby your august sovereign, the Emperor of Japan, commands me to me and to the government of the United States, in the capacity of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, as the faithful exponent of his imperial majesty's sentiments of friendship and esteem for this country, I have great pleasure in expressing the lively satisfaction with which I have heard your cordial assurances of the desire and purpose of Japan to maintain the historical relations of friendship and sympathy which happily unite Japan and the United States, and to foster the material advantage of the two nations to the paths of tranquil prosperity.

For yourself, Mr. Ambassador, our government and people have the kindest wishes of welcome, because we cheerily very much desire to see you in our midst, and through you to our nation, the earnest cooperation of the United States in all that may tend to increase and more firmly establish the good will mutually bear and to foster the material advantage of the two nations to the paths of tranquil prosperity.

You yourself, Mr. Ambassador, our government and people have the kindest wishes of welcome, because we cheerily very much desire to see you in our midst, and through you to our nation, the earnest cooperation of the United States in all that may tend to increase and more firmly establish the good will mutually bear and to foster the material advantage of the two nations to the paths of tranquil prosperity.

Very much brighter; very much better, indeed, I think the outlook has been heretofore.

WITH MILITARY HONORS.

Funeral of Gen. Dodge To-day—To Rest in Arlington.

Gen. Francis S. Dodge, U. S. A., retired, who died Wednesday at his home, 1821 Belmont road, will be buried with full military honors this afternoon in Arlington National Cemetery.

Funeral services will be held in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at 2 o'clock. A military escort will accompany the body to the grave.

The honorary pallbearers are Justice John Marshall Harlan, Gen. Sternberg, Col. H. L. Rogers, Gen. George B. Davis, Col. Van Dusen, Col. Steadman, and Dr. Charles Monroe, of George Washington University. The active pallbearers will be enlisted men of the United States army.

Gen. Dodge had a distinguished military career of nineteen years in the regular army. He served in the civil war, and participated in numerous battles against the Indians on the Western frontier, and was awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry during the Ute campaign.

Gen. Dodge was the hero of one of the most gallant episodes in our Indian wars, when he was given a medal of honor by Congress.

While in command of his company of forty men and on scouting duty in North-western Colorado in September, 1878, he heard of the attack of White River Utes on the command of Maj. Thomas F. Thornburg, and that this force was surrounded and in imminent danger of annihilation more than a hundred miles away.

Capt. Dodge, as he was then, at once marched with his force to the relief of the major and his command, joining them in their rifle pits near Mill Creek, and fighting for three days until relief arrived.

The trouble with the Indians at that time was caused by an Indian agent, Maj. Thornburg, with a small force, went to the assistance of the agent, and in the conflict which followed eleven citizens, twelve soldiers and twenty-two soldiers were killed, and forty-one were wounded. Maj. Thornburg was among the killed.

For his gallantry Capt. Dodge was given a medal of honor, and received the brevet of major February 27, 1880, for gallant services in that action.

GEN. WOOD LEAVES MANILA.

Will Visit Europe, Then Come to New York for Command.

Manila, Feb. 20.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood sailed to-day on his way to Europe on six months' leave of absence. He will then return to the United States, where he will assume command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, Maj. Gen. John F. Weston takes command of the Department of Luzon.

The departure of Gen. Wood was made the occasion of a demonstration in his honor by representatives of all classes in Manila.

Kills Chief Officer of Collier.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 20.—George Dixon, of the collier Abarenda, to-day nearly severed the head of Walter W. Welch, chief officer of the collier, when the two were fighting together in the carpenter shop aboard the collier, and when Welch turned to go to the deck Dixon seized an ax and struck him on the back of the neck.

Simple to take. Harmless, efficacious. No doctor's bills. Only 50 cents.

At all druggists or write to us direct. Free sample sent on application. F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Building, Marshall, Me.

FORCED OUT OF MILITIA.

Four Captains Resign When Their Charges Announced.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry announced to-day that Gov. Hughes has accepted the resignations of four of the captains of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., which were tendered some time ago, following the report of the court of inquiry which exonerated Col. Dyer, of the regiment, of the charges which these officers had been instrumental in having brought against him.

The officers whose formal retirement from the service is now announced are Capt. William Forbes Morgan, Jr., Henry S. Dudley, James K. Benckard, and Henry H. Rogers, Jr. The governor has also approved an application of retirement made by Lieut. Col. C. D. Russell, of the Thirtieth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, of Brooklyn.

BENEFIT FOR CONRIDE.

Programme Will Include Principal Productions at the Metropolitan.

New York, Feb. 20.—Herr Conried's benefit night at the Metropolitan Opera House has been fixed for March 24. The programme will be in the nature of a review of the principal productions which have marked Herr Conried's reign at the Metropolitan.

The programme has not been definitely fixed as yet, but a tentative one includes the second act of "Parsifal," the second scene of the third act of "The Meistersinger," and portions of "Madame Butterfly," "Hansel and Gretel," "Faust," "Aida," and either "La Boheme" or "L'Elisir d'Amour."

MORSE AVOIDS BANKRUPTCY

Former Ice King Hopes to Straighten Out Financial Difficulty.

Other Institutions Not Disposed to Join with the Bank of North America.

New York, Feb. 20.—It was apparent to-day that Charles W. Morse has blocked, at least for the time being, all efforts to have him put into involuntary bankruptcy.

While Receiver Hanna, of the National Bank of North America, would be able to get the necessary two creditors in New England to join with him in the bankruptcy proceedings, it is doubtful if he will take any steps in this direction unless some of the New York creditors signify their intention of supporting him.

The National Bank of North America people had nothing to-day from the Mercantile National Bank, and they were uncertain whether the Mercantile was still disposed to stand by them in the proposed bankruptcy proceedings or whether Morse had persuaded them to withdraw. It was the intention of those in charge of the National Bank of North America to have the bankruptcy proceedings brought by Morse's three biggest creditors in this city—the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the Mercantile National, and the National Bank of North America.

The Knickerbocker is out of consideration altogether, the receivers having come to the decision that there would be more in the hands of the depositors of the Knickerbocker than in the hands of the National Bank of North America.

Mr. Morse himself takes a bright view of the financial situation. When he was asked to-day how things looked to him, he replied:

"Very much brighter; very much better, indeed, I think the outlook has been heretofore."

Mr. Morse himself takes a bright view of the financial situation. When he was asked to-day how things looked to him, he replied:

"Very much brighter; very much better, indeed, I think the outlook has been heretofore."

Mr. Morse himself takes a bright view of the financial situation. When he was asked to-day how things looked to him, he replied:

"Very much brighter; very much better, indeed, I think the outlook has been heretofore."

Mr. Morse himself takes a bright view of the financial situation. When he was asked to-day how things looked to him, he replied:

"Very much brighter; very much better, indeed, I think the outlook has been heretofore."

Mr. Morse himself takes a bright view of the financial situation. When he was asked to-day how things looked to him, he replied:

"Very much brighter; very much better, indeed, I think the outlook has been heretofore."

Mr. Morse himself takes a bright view of the financial situation. When he was asked to-day how things looked to him, he replied:

"Very much brighter; very much better, indeed, I think the outlook has been heretofore."

Mr. Morse himself takes a bright view of the financial situation. When he was asked to-day how things looked to him, he replied:

"Very much brighter; very much better, indeed, I think the outlook has been heretofore."

Mr. Morse himself takes a bright view of the financial situation. When he was asked to-day how things looked to him, he replied:

"Very much brighter; very much better, indeed, I think the outlook has been heretofore."

Mr. Morse himself takes a bright view of the financial situation. When he was asked to-day how things looked to him, he replied:

"Very much brighter; very much better, indeed, I think the outlook has been heretofore."

Mr. Morse himself takes a bright view of the financial situation. When he was asked to-day how things looked to him, he replied:

"Very much brighter; very much better, indeed, I think the outlook has been heretofore."

Mr. Morse himself takes a bright view of the financial situation. When he was asked to-day how things looked to him, he replied:

"Very much brighter; very much better, indeed, I think the outlook has been heretofore."

Mr. Morse himself takes a bright view of the financial situation. When he was asked to-day how things looked to him, he replied:

"Very much brighter; very much better, indeed, I think the outlook has been heretofore."

TAFT MATE WANTED

Campaign Manager Sounds Eastern Leaders.

AID GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT

Distinguished Callers at the White House During Vice Presidential Race Buzzer—The Secretary of War Held by Mr. Roosevelt to Be as Good as Nominated.

The Vice Presidential nomination is being dangled before the eyes of several Republicans of prominence in the East.

The fact that there is always a Taft manager at the end of the string to which the nomination for second place on the ticket is supposed to be attached, and the circumstance that the overtures est terms the attitude of Gov. For, of where Taft has no strong present following, have occasioned a good deal of gossip.

First, Timothy L. Woodruff was mentioned in a casual way. Then the President took occasion to praise in the highest terms the attitude of Gov. For of New Jersey, on public questions. Mr. For came to Washington at the President's invitation, just as Mr. Woodruff had done only a short time ago.

Both Mr. Woodruff and Mr. For left the White House feeling fine; for if Mr. Roosevelt did not actually mention the Vice Presidency, the expressions of appreciation which he addressed to them would indicate that he regards them as highly fitted to be the running mate of the administration's candidate.

Gov. Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts, is also "among those mentioned" by the Vice Presidential nomination, and his recent visit to the White House has placed him in the growing list.

The invitations to visit the White House have been accepted invariably as an invitation to talk politics. In this way the great desirability of securing the delegates from certain Eastern States has been given that Mr. Taft would be glad to be regarded as the second choice in those States, where there are favorite son candidates or where candidates other than Taft have secured a following.

The President has told many of his visitors recently that he believes Mr. Taft is as good as nominated already, and this confident form of expression has probably had some effect on those politicians from Eastern States who have been invited from time to time to visit the White House.

When it comes to counting delegates, even the conductors of the "Taft" postal card campaign in Ohio have not publicly named the particular States which, in their claims, will give the necessary number of delegates for their candidate.

President Roosevelt has no such lack of confidence. He is in touch with the political conditions in every State and Territory, and he backs up his assertions with figures purporting to show just where the necessary number of votes to nominate his candidate are coming from. Visitors from the doubtful or "reactionary" States are always impressed with this showing.

The President has frequently declared that Mr. Taft will be nominated on the first ballot at Chicago, and although he declines to give out a statement in just what States and Territories are for Taft, he makes the assertion without qualification.

When it comes to counting delegates, even the conductors of the "Taft" postal card campaign in Ohio have not publicly named the particular States which, in their claims, will give the necessary number of delegates for their candidate.

President Roosevelt has no such lack of confidence. He is in touch with the political conditions in every State and Territory, and he backs up his assertions with figures purporting to show just where the necessary number of votes to nominate his candidate are coming from. Visitors from the doubtful or "reactionary" States are always impressed with this showing.

The President has frequently declared that Mr. Taft will be nominated on the first ballot at Chicago, and although he declines to give out a statement in just what States and Territories are for Taft, he makes the assertion without qualification.

When it comes to counting delegates, even the conductors of the "Taft" postal card campaign in Ohio have not publicly named the particular States which, in their claims, will give the necessary number of delegates for their candidate.

President Roosevelt has no such lack of confidence. He is in touch with the political conditions in every State and Territory, and he backs up his assertions with figures purporting to show just where the necessary number of votes to nominate his candidate are coming from. Visitors from the doubtful or "reactionary" States are always impressed with this showing.

The President has frequently declared that Mr. Taft will be nominated on the first ballot at Chicago, and although he declines to give out a statement in just what States and Territories are for Taft, he makes the assertion without qualification.

When it comes to counting delegates, even the conductors of the "Taft" postal card campaign in Ohio have not publicly named the particular States which, in their claims, will give the necessary number of delegates for their candidate.

President Roosevelt has no such lack of confidence. He is in touch with the political conditions in every State and Territory, and he backs up his assertions with figures purporting to show just where the necessary number of votes to nominate his candidate are coming from. Visitors from the doubtful or "reactionary" States are always impressed with this showing.

The President has frequently declared that Mr. Taft will be nominated on the first ballot at Chicago, and although he declines to give out a statement in just what States and Territories are for Taft, he makes the assertion without qualification.

When it comes to counting delegates, even the conductors of the "Taft" postal card campaign in Ohio have not publicly named the particular States which, in their claims, will give the necessary number of delegates for their candidate.

President Roosevelt has no such lack of confidence. He is in touch with the political conditions in every State and Territory, and he backs up his assertions with figures purporting to show just where the necessary number of votes to nominate his candidate are coming from. Visitors from the doubtful or "reactionary" States are always impressed with this showing.

The President has frequently declared that Mr. Taft will be nominated on the first ballot at Chicago, and although he declines to give out a statement in just what States and Territories are for Taft, he makes the assertion without qualification.

When it comes to counting delegates, even the conductors of the "Taft" postal card campaign in Ohio have not publicly named the particular States which, in their claims, will give the necessary number of delegates for their candidate.

President Roosevelt has no such lack of confidence. He is in touch with the political conditions in every State and Territory, and he backs up his assertions with figures purporting to show just where the necessary number of votes to nominate his candidate are coming from. Visitors from the doubtful or "reactionary" States are always impressed with this showing.

The President has frequently declared that Mr. Taft will be nominated on the first ballot at Chicago, and although he declines to give out a statement in just what States and Territories are for Taft, he makes the assertion without qualification.

When it comes to counting delegates, even the conductors of the "Taft" postal card campaign in Ohio have not publicly named the particular States which, in their claims, will give the necessary number of delegates for their candidate.

President Roosevelt has no such lack of confidence. He is in touch with the political conditions in every State and Territory, and he backs up his assertions with figures purporting to show just where the necessary number of votes to nominate his candidate are coming from. Visitors from the doubtful or "reactionary" States are always impressed with this showing.

The President has frequently declared that Mr. Taft will be nominated on the first ballot at Chicago, and although he declines to give out a statement in just what States and Territories are for Taft, he makes the assertion without qualification.

When it comes to counting delegates, even the conductors of the "Taft" postal card campaign in Ohio have not publicly named the particular States which, in their claims, will give the necessary number of delegates for their candidate.

President Roosevelt has no such lack of confidence. He is in touch with the political conditions in every State and Territory, and he backs up his assertions with figures purporting to show just where the necessary number of votes to nominate his candidate are coming from. Visitors from the doubtful or "reactionary" States are always impressed with this showing.

The President has frequently declared that Mr. Taft will be nominated on the first ballot at Chicago, and although he declines to give out a statement in just what States and Territories are for Taft, he makes the assertion without qualification.

When it comes to counting delegates, even the conductors of the "Taft" postal card campaign in Ohio have not publicly named the particular States which, in their claims, will give the necessary number of delegates for their candidate.

President Roosevelt has no such lack of confidence. He is in touch with the political conditions in every State and Territory, and he backs up his assertions with figures purporting to show just where the necessary number of votes to nominate his candidate are coming from. Visitors from the doubtful or "reactionary" States are always impressed with this showing.

The President has frequently declared that Mr. Taft will be nominated on the first ballot at Chicago, and although he declines to give out a statement in just what States and Territories are for Taft, he makes the assertion without qualification.

When it comes to counting delegates, even the conductors of the "Taft" postal card campaign in Ohio have not publicly named the particular States which, in their claims, will give the necessary number of delegates for their candidate.

TAGGART IN HARD FIGHT.

Opponents of National Chairman Accused of Disloyalty to Party.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 20.—Whether the two delegates to the Democratic national convention from this district shall be selected by the Taggart or anti-Taggart element of the party, is involved in a bitter fight that has been in progress for several days over the selection of a county chairman.

Taggart came here last night and issued a statement in which he declared that he opposed the nomination of his candidate to the county chairmanship.

It is understood that if the anti-Taggart men control the organization they will send delegates to the Denver convention from this district who will oppose the election of Taggart as national committeeman for Indiana. Charges of the use of money by Taggart's friends are being openly made and evidence of an alleged scheme of fraud at the primary have been laid before the county prosecutor.

Taggart is back in our midst, but will not tarry long.

He returned to Washington yesterday morning from his speech-making trip through New England, but will leave here to-morrow morning for Buffalo, where he will deliver an address that night.

If Taft is worried over his political prospects there is nothing about his appearance to indicate it. Hard work and constant journeying and speech-making have not served to injure his health or his happy temperament.

He looked in the pink of condition yesterday. To hear him laugh was to get the impression that he hadn't a care in the world.

Taft has returned to Washington with the bit in his teeth. Criticism of his political policies, his retention of the war portfolio, and his frequent absences from Washington have made him all the more determined to stick it out to the end without change.

As he does everything else he is playing the political game for all it is worth and apparently enjoying it.

If Taft is busy, so is his political manager-in-chief, Frank H. Hitchcock. All three elevators in the Union Trust Building, where Hitchcock has his headquarters, were working constantly yesterday, carrying Southern Republicans to Hitchcock's rooms on the eighth floor.

There are no chairs in the room where Hitchcock receives most of his visitors, except the chair in which Hitchcock sits. In consequence a great many of his callers do not tarry.

Back of Hitchcock's offices is a freight elevator which sometimes carries passengers and lands them at a rear door of the building. This door leads out to the White House, and the War Department. Just who goes to and from Hitchcock's quarters in the freight elevator probably never will be known.

No Change in Beckham Vote.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 20.—A ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day for the first time since the death of Representative McKnight. It stood as follows: Beckham, 57; Bradley, 58; J. Wheeler Campbell, John B. Allen, and J. C. Blackburn, 1 each. It is not expected that anything will be done until a successor to McKnight is elected on February 28.

STATE RECEIVERS ARE NAMED.

Second Set Appointed for Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.

New York, Feb. 20.—Joseph J. O'Donoghue and Joseph P. Day were appointed temporary receivers of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company by Justice Pitlake to-day on the application of Attorney General Jackson. This is the second set of receivers appointed for the company, three receivers having been named by the Federal Court last Saturday.

The appointments of the receivers by the United States Circuit Court is mentioned in Justice Pitlake's order, and the State receivers are directed to apply to the United States Circuit Court for an order directing the receivers appointed by the court to surrender possession and control of the assets to them.

The order is made returnable on March 2, and the receivers were directed to file a bond of \$50,000 each.

A HOME-LIKE HOTEL

The St. Regis, New York, Typifies the Comfort-Loving Age.

TRIBUTE OF A FAMOUS CHEF

Among New York's great hotels, none so perfectly fulfills every requirement of comfort-loving people as the St. Regis, situated at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Attractive as are its location, environment, and outward appearance, its interiors are so to a far greater degree.

To those who are accustomed to the best, the St. Regis, with its large, cheerful guest chambers, supplied with every known comfort, luxury, and convenience, its admirably appointed public rooms, and its incomparable service, appeals with irresistible force.

The St. Regis has been fitly termed "The Home-like Hotel." An indefinable air of quiet refinement and unobtrusive elegance is all-pervasive, and there is an entire absence of the glitter and show so often seen in hotels, and which is so distasteful to persons of refined tastes. The St. Regis offers every requisite for comfortable and restful residing according to one's individual preferences.

No mention of this home-like hotel is complete without reference to what its proprietor, Mr. R. M. Haan, calls "The St. Regis kitchen." The chef of the Crown Prince of Germany, who, while in this country recently, inspected the kitchen of many well-known hotels, pronounced the St. Regis kitchen and the food served therefrom the best he had ever seen, and equal to that of the German royal household.

A choice of the St. Regis as your home when in New York assures satisfaction in every particular. That prices in the restaurant of this home-like place are above those of first-class hotels generally is now well known, as is also the fact that a sumptuously furnished room may be had for \$4 a day, and the same with private bath for \$5, or a parlor, bedroom, and bath for \$12.

PARAGRAPHS BY WIRE.

Woburn, Mass., Feb. 20.—Damage estimated at \$100,000 was caused early to-day by a fire which destroyed the large department store of James W. Woburn.

Easton, Pa., Feb. 20.—Praying for forgiveness, William L. Handy, a negro, was hanged to-day for the murder of Policeman Schuman last September.

New York, Feb. 20.—Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador at the Court of St. James, called for England on the White Star liner Baltic to-day. His name was not on the passenger list, as he sailed last night.

London, Feb. 20.—The government bill limiting the working hours of coal miners to eight a day was introduced in the Commons to-day by Herbert Asquith, secretary of state for home affairs. It passed its first reading.

New York, Feb. 20.—Mrs. William Powell and her son James were severely injured to-day by jumping from a window in their burning farmhouse at Red Lion, N. J. Mr. Powell and another son escaped by dropping from the top of a porch.

New York, Feb. 20.—His mind distracted, the Prince Hamlet, the Nawab Sahib-ul-mulk Bahadur, nephew of the Nizam of Hyderabad, India, sailed to-day on the Baltic, of the White Star line, for London, where noted alienists will try to cure him.

Manila, Feb. 20.—Senor Gomez has resigned as a member of the Philippine Assembly. It is believed that he will not be a power in the future of the Philippines, as he has been in losing him having destroyed his influence with the people.

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 20.—Several wharves already being overhauled here, and there is every prospect that New Bedford will have a large whaling fleet out during the coming season. The price of sperm oil has risen to a point where in average catch will secure big profits on a voyage.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—R. Livingston, Russian writer, personal friend and follower of Count Leo Tolstoy and brother of Countess Amelia C. de Tolstoy, was lodged in jail at Oakland yesterday because he persistently forced his unbecoming attentions on young women students of the University of California.

HOUSE HAS A CLUB

But One Can Never Get in, It's So Exclusive.

THE RED BADGE OF PEERAGE

Intimations that Certain Flowers—Are the Insignia of the "Carnation Club"—What Red Flower Means in Fair Legislative Halls—What White Means—Recent Candidates.

The eye of the gallery spectator, wandering about over the sober clad Representatives, the dull green carpet of the hall of the House, and the mahogany desks, encounters, sometimes here and there, the glint of a red carnation